

Daoism

Daoism is one of China's three ancient streams of thought (alongside Confucianism and Buddhism). It acts as a kind of counterpart/complement to Confucianism as the two paths are quite different. Moreover, Daoism permeates Chinese culture affecting aesthetics, medicine, martial arts, and much more.



Note on Language

There is no natural way to write Chinese languages in a Roman alphabet. Two systems developed over time. Terms below on the left mean the same as those

on the right.

Hanyu Pinyin (Newer practice)		
Dao		
Daoism		
Daode Jing		
Yi Jing		
Laozi		
Zhuangzi		



Ancestor worship is ancient in China and other neighbouring socieities.

Roots

Daoism emerges during the Warring States period when

chaos breeds a search for answers. Daoism's roots drew on Chinese folk religion which emphasized:

- Numerous spirits and deities
- Ancestor veneration
- A cosmic Order (Tian translated as "heaven")
- Physical and spiritual planes are meshed
 o Employed divination, often using the
 text called the I Ching
 - Complimentary Dualism (opposites exist in balance)
 - Observing nature's patterns (seasons, astrology, phases of the moon)



The I Ching, a divination text, is one of China's oldest books.



Counter Confucious

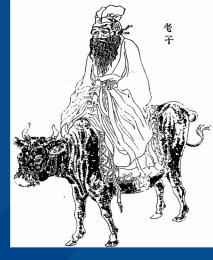
Confucius' teachings emphasized:



- Education, diligence, and effort.
 Order is hard.
 Proper conduct is hard.
- Relying on past sages and tradition.
- **Propriety**! One must follow appropriate rules and use rituals to structure social life appropriately.
- Focusing on human life (politics and social life). Does not examine metaphysics or nature.
- Daoism will largely challenge these key views of Confucianism.

Lao Tzu (c. 500 BCE)

- Whether myth or man, Lao-Tzu is named as Daoism's founder.
- Tradition says this archivist, who studied Chinese learning, retires and, in response to a border guard's request to write what he has learned, he **pens the Daode Jing in one night**.
- Tradition records miracles around his conception and birth.



Lao Tzu





Ancient Chinese used turtle shells and animal shoulder bones for divination.

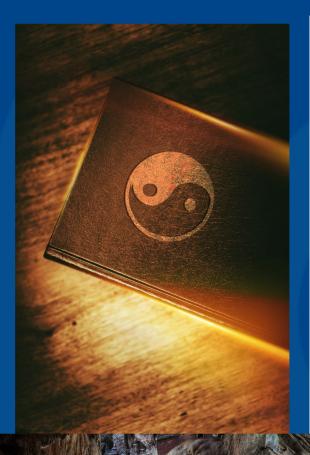
Daoism: One or Three?

There is no word for "Daoism" in Mandarin. Instead, there are three words, **Daojia**, **Daojiao**, and **Daoshu**.

Daojia ("School of the Way") Philosophical Daoism

Follows the Dao or "Way":

- The way of nature, of the cosmos, and of life if lived ideally
- An impersonal force, akin to the "force" in Star Wars
- Has similarities and key differences with the Abrahamic god



Abrahamic God	Dao				
< Enduring; Ineffable; Source of all>					
Planner	Spontaneous				
Maker	Creates by not- making (grows?)				
Lord	Low position emphasized (like water)				
Personal	Impersonal				





De

- Translates as something like power, virtue or the inner quality of an act or person
- It is the Dao at work



Wu Wei

- The action of non-action
- Not nothing; rather more like nothing wasted.
 - The right act at the right moment.
 - Frictionless. Does not force or push. Acts efficiently.
 - The person is **part conduit**, much like a musician or an artist might feel they are channeling something bigger than themselves.
- Most frequent analogy in the Daode Jing is water which is soft and yielding, yet erodes rocks and carves canyons.



Yin Yang (Taijitu)

- Means shadow side/sunny side of a mountain.
 - Indicates not just polarity but change since shadows move.
- Complementary dualism. One side does not win or conquer the other; the two must exist in balance..



Chaio

• **Relativity** – what is good or bad, judged right or wrong, depends on circumstances.

Philosophical Daoism is taught in a student/teacher model and also incorporated into Chinese culture.

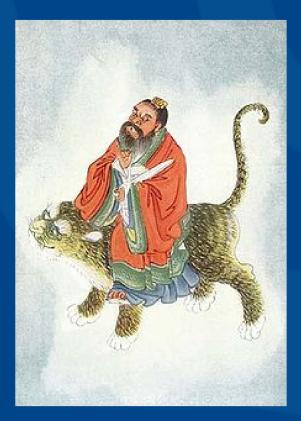


"Sai Weng lost his horse" is a common Chinese saying, meaning that something apparently good can turn out to be bad, and vice versa. All is relative.

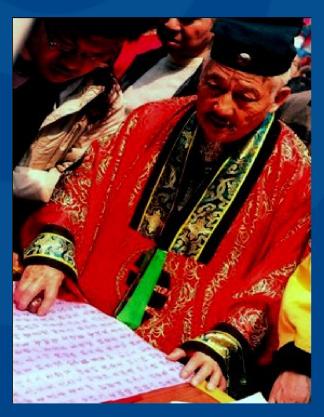


Daojiao ("Traditions of the Way") - Religious Daoism

- In 142, Zhang Daoling has a vision of a deified Laozi who tells him to go preach and convert
 - Buddhism is expanding rapidly in China at the time
- Various sects appear that may incorporate:
 - o Theocracies:
 - Apocalyptic sects with miraculous healings and messianic figures;
 - o Talismans:
 - Hereditary priesthoods, mediums, fortune tellers (practicing divination and astrology);
 - Chanting and purification rites;
 - Many deities (astral deities, deities of organs);
 - Seasonal festivals:
 - Monastic orders (which may reject much of the above).



Daoism shifts from a philosophical school to a more religious path with the visions of Zhang Daoling.



Daoshu

("Arts of the Way") - Energy Practices

- Based on biospirituality meaning it blends health/morals/nature, connecting body, spirit and the natural world.
 - Goal is to maximize qi.
- The **5 Phases** connect the cosmos with bodily health.
 - Links elements with organs, planets, colours, seasons, emotions, flavours, etc.
- Uses yin/yang principles (polarity, fluidity and transformation).
- Emphasizes process and relatedness.
 Problems come from changes that have or have not happened. One aspect's relation to another can provide medicines and solutions. Basis for Chinese medicine and healing arts (alchemy, herbs, acupuncture, feng shui, tai chi).



The need to orient buildings to cardinal directions helped spur the invention of the compass.









The five phases signify change and relatedness as each phase leads to the next.





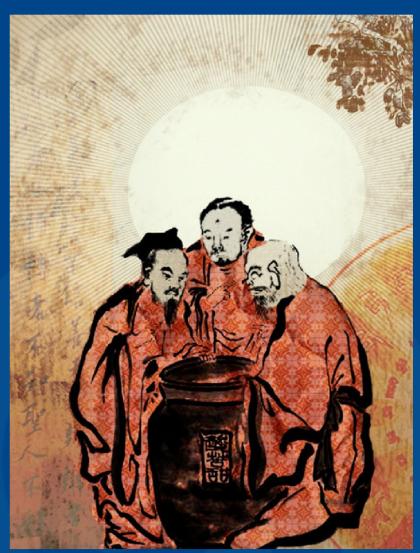
Cultural Impact

- Daoism has embedded values of simplicity, brevity, spontaneity, naturalness and yin-yang ideas (polarity and change) into many elements of Chinese and East Asian culture.
 - Artistic influences (visual art with negative space; haiku poetry; natural gardens).
 - Sun Tzu's Art of War.
 - Daoism's encounter with
 Buddhism fosters Zen Buddhism.





- Daoism can be seen as either a rival or a complement to Confucianism.
 - Where Confucianism values order, hierarchy, and tradition, Daoism values naturalness, equality, and spontaneity.
 - One might see these two indigenous schools of thought as a kind of yin (Daoism) and yang (Confucianism).





 The Communist Revolution decimated Daoist institutions (temples, priests, etc.). There is a minor revival today and the tradition continues to be reflected in deep cultural norms.

Mao's revolution defrocked or killed perhaps 99% of the Daoist priests and many temples.







Ma Yuan or "one corner Ma" made very Daoist art using lots of empty space, simple designs and usually just two colours, black and white.



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